

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum....paid in advance.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Charlotte Court, 2d June, 1866.

Waldin, Plaintiff.  
Jesse Hoard, Defendant.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, It is ordered, That Edward Moseley, Edward Moseley and Zachariah Finch, be made party defendants to this suit; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants Edward Moseley, Edward Moseley and Zachariah Finch, do retain one hundred dollars of the money in their hands belonging to the defendant, Hoard, until the further order of this court; and that a subpoena issue commanding the said Edward Moseley, Edward Moseley and Finch, to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill. The defendant Hoard not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, It is ordered, That he appear here on the first day of November next, and give security for performing the decree of the court; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Teste,  
Thomas Read, c. c.

Charlotte Court, 5th Aug. 1866.

Alexander Garden, Plaintiff.  
Stephen Bedford, Defendant.

THE defendant Bedford, not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, It is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of November next, and give security for performing the decree of the court; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy, teste,  
Thos. Read, c. c. c.

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLE to the will of Thomas Pleasants, dec. of Goodland.

The following parcels of Land:  
About 600 acres lying on the head waters of Cary's creek, in the county of Fluvanna; 527 acres lying on each side Little Michank creek, in said county; about 200 acres in the county of Goodland, on the Bird creek; 227 in said county, on Genito creek, adjoining the ground on which the Friends Meeting house stands; and, 20 acres wood land, on the same creek, a little detached from the last mentioned. It is thought unnecessary to say any thing of the quality of the land.—The payments will be made easy on receiving indisputable security.

Wm. H. Pleasants, Ex'or.

September 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of THOMAS H. WALTON & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said concern are desired to make payments to Thos. H. Walton, who alone is authorized to receive them and give discharges. Those to whom the concern are indebted, will apply to him for payment.

Thos. H. Walton,  
William Walton, jr.

Cartersville, 31st August, 1866.

The business will be carried on in future by the subscriber.

Thomas H. Walton.

We have lately received,

FOR SALE,

12 lbs. sugar	15 boxes cotton & wool cards
30 lbs. do.	4 tons castings assort ed, viz. pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and irons, trankettes and wagon boxes
300 lbs. green coffee	250 sacks salt
10 lbs. Andagum rum	100 lbs cut herrings
5 do Windward Island	30 do whole do
14 lbs. N. E. rum	15 do shad
14 lbs do do	40 lbs Spanish indigo
12 lbs. molasses	15 lbs m meg
8 casks Malaga wine	100 pr men's fine shoes
20 jerrces & bla. whisky	50 do coarse do
4 pipes apple brandy	50 lbs Glauber salts
15 lbs do do	
12 crates Liverpool ware assort ed	
10 do stone do	

We have also on hand,

Iron	Loaf sugar
German, Crawley and Blistered Steel	Tanners' & Linseed oil
Race & ground ginger	Nova Scotia grind stones
Pepper	Ground plaister in bbls
Alspice	Good manufactured tobacco by the keg, for retailing
FF & F powder	Tar
Shot, assorted sizes	Wedding hoes
French brandy	Nests woodware
Rice	Bed cords, leading lines and twine
Cheese	Necklace
Wrought and cut nails, assorted sizes	Some jugs, butter pots, chamber pots, wash basins, bake pans, churns, &c. &c.
Shall	

Class ware, viz. 1-2 pt. tumblers and decanters, assorted sizes.  
Hats.  
We daily expect to receive, a quantity of Sherry Wine, Window Glass, Copersass and Allum, all of which articles, we will sell at a small advance, for cash, approved paper or country produce.

Shapard & Lucke.

Richmond, May 8, 1866.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received and for Sale, at S. Pleasants' printing office and book store, near the Bridge, The Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; in a series of letters from a resident in Paris to a nobleman in London, written during the months of August, September & October, 1865. Reflections on the life and fall of the Ancient Republics; adapted to the present state of G. Britain; By Edward W. Montague, jun. The English Name; or the Sorrows of Edward and Louisa—a novel.

\$ 50,000 a single ticket may gain.

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY.

No. V.

For the Promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December 1866, and 600 Tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any yet offered in the United States.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE

30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. &c. The first 4,000 Blanks to be entitled to 8 dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwithstanding the great number of capital prizes in this Lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS AND SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WHITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New York.

AT SEVEN DOLLARS EACH.

but will advance as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WHITE, Tickets and Shares will be promptly returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success. The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (most of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

FOR SALE,

MY LANDS, in Cumberland county, lying in Appomattox river, joining the lands of Mr. William and George Skidwith. This land is equal if not superior to any land in Cumberland county, of James river. It contains 607 acres, one half of which is covered with fine timber of every description. There is on this land a detached DWELLING HOUSE, and between four and five hundred bearing apple trees, of choice fruit. One third of the money will be expended when a title is made, the other two thirds may be divided into two annual payments. Mr. Jeremiah Baker or Mr. Wm. Skidwith will show the land to any person wishing to become a purchaser. FRANCIS EPPEL, Chesterfield, Sept 15th, 1866.

Charlottesville Races.

ON Monday the 13th day of October next, will be run for, over the Charlottesville course, a sweep stake purse for Colts, two mile heats eleven Coloured men at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

ALEXANDER GARRETT, Proprietor of the Course.

September 15th, 1866.

Umbrella Manufactory.

MRS. C. PAUL, from Baltimore, respectfully offers her services to the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken part of her house, occupied by Solomon Marks, four doors above the Vendue Office, kept by Messrs Taylor and Brown, where she carries on the Umbrella Manufactory in its various and extensive manner, she likewise makes and keeps a constant supply of HAT COVERS and BATHING CAPS, which she will dispose of wholesale and retail. Any orders from any part, will be strictly attended to.

Mrs. Paul flatters herself from the quality of her Umbrellas, &c. that she will be entitled to a constant custom, as every attention will be paid to give general satisfaction.  
N. B. Umbrellas of all descriptions repaired on the lowest terms.  
Richmond, 16th September, 1866.

FOR THE ARGUS.

Observations in opposition to the opinions and principles, contained for in a pamphlet called War in Disguise.

No. VIII.

Political and Geographical changes which are likely to take place in Europe and the West of Asia, with some remarks concerning the restoration of the Jews to the Promised Land.

The latest accounts from Europe, indicate those changes and establishments which have been foretold. Germany has received and is about to receive a new destiny. It seems that the petty principalities are to be involved and united into more extensive and powerful governments, and that that country has the prospect of emerging from the most abject state of degradation and oppression. We know that the Rhine, is the natural boundary of France on the north, and that the Emperor Napoleon, has long ago publicly declared, that it should be the *neplus ultra* of the French Empire. We know also that the Rhine passes through the country commonly called Holland, which has been lately erected into monarchy; so that it might seem, that the plan of making the Rhine the boundary for France, had been in part abandoned. But the

writer of this does not entertain that opinion.

The celebrated Mr. Cobbet, has lately published in London as follows:

"Bonaparte models every thing at his pleasure and has nothing to do but model. Into what new shape he may model the German Empire, may be a matter of much interest; but after the late events cannot be of much importance. Germany cannot become more his own than it is already."

Here then is authority published in London, under the noses of the British ministry, in a paper which goes to every part of the world, proving that the fate of Germany depends upon the will of Napoleon. This is one of the consequences of the third coalition & of the violation of the treaty of Amiens—and is neither more nor less than was predicted by the writer of this before the existence of that coalition was announced.—If this is true the question of power is settled, and this important and respectable portion of the globe, will owe its future destiny to one against whose existence the rulers of Great Britain as well as Germany, lately confederated. Whether therefore the future order of things shall proceed from policy only, or from that exalted clemency, which has every where (when possible) added lustre to the character of the Emperor, is not now of importance, therefore we will leave those enquires for the present and determine the question according to geographical situation and other relations.

The whole of the country which lies between the Rhine, the Mayne, Prussia and the German sea, upon the waters of the Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe, is divided into small feeble principalities, incapable to protect their own and peace, or to afford the means of securing the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants. It mentioned formerly and is now repeated, that these districts ought to be united into one government; nothing has yet appeared to show that this important and necessary object ought not to be now accomplished.

The implacable enemies of Bonaparte, and the infatuated adherents of the British government, will loudly exclaim that these or similar events, if they should happen will proceed from the tyranny and oppressions of the Emperor of France. To which it may be answered, that it is impossible to introduce any changes in those enslaved regions, which will make the condition of the people more miserable, than it has heretofore been. It would be easy to illustrate this position by many facts but one will be sufficient, and that one is well known, and has been severely felt in this country.

When the Americans were compelled to oppose the British government, in support of their right, the war which ensued was so unpopular in England, that it was difficult to find a sufficient number of Englishmen (and to their national honor it is spoken) to engage in the unjust and unnatural contest. The British government, therefore were obliged to employ mercenaries, and actually did hire from the princes of Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, and others of the same description 12,000 men, who were employed in this unpopular, and inhuman war. It was by these means that the British rulers were enabled, not only to protract the war, but also to extend and multiply the calamities and miseries of this country.

According to the views which have been taken, it will, no more, be in the power of such petty tyrants, to batter away the lives and liberties of their own miserable subjects, or rather slaves, to suit the fell purposes of murderers and oppressors; nor will it be possible for any one to whom these things are known, to say that the fate of Hesse-Cassel and its confederates, will not be well deserved.

These changes appear now to be practicable, and with every friend of mankind must be desirable; and altho' it may be alleged that the condition of the people, will not be made better, yet it will be impossible that by any change, their condition can be rendered worse. Indeed, what can be worse, than to force men into military service, and next to hire them out like beasts of burden; not only to slaughter the unoffending, industrious and virtuous inhabitants of other countries, but to expose their own lives, to the chances and dangers of war in the inhuman service. Every American, and particularly those who have sons for whom they feel a parental solicitude can, without further argument, understand the influence of these facts.

If these changes should be effected they will proceed altogether from the interference of the Emperor Napoleon, and will afford to the accusers of that distinguished hero and statesman, an occasion of adding another item to the catalogue of charges which they exhibit against him. But if a serious answer could be expected from them, upon this or any other subject, they would be urged to show

in all that has happened in the career of Bonaparte, from the siege of Toulon, in 1793, to the present time, or in all that they pretend to fear from him, any thing equal to that diabolical contract by which the princes of Hesse, Brunswick, &c. sold 12,000 of their subjects, to the king of England, for the infernal purpose of spreading death and desolation through this country. Readers, writers, critics and defamers! Ye are all called upon collectively, or individually, to give to this a serious, and candid examination and answer; and when you have done it, if you dare venture upon the honest duty, answer another question and say, for what plantation of men or for what state of human degradation they are fitted, who will condemn the auspicious hand which shall not only close this, and like scenes of iniquity and wretchedness—but who shall establish an order of things, so different that humanity will not again have ought to fear from contractors and dealers in human blood? If there be such a man, bold enough to acknowledge and vindicate a sentiment so inhuman, to him it might be answered, that the enmity of such, pronounces the highest eulogium upon the character & designs of Napoleon. Russia it will be said will oppose these arrangements. If it should be so; if Alexander has so soon forgotten the battle of Austerlitz then it will be proper to overthrow the Russian government, to drive him to Siberia, and to commit the destinies of those brave and ignorant tribes, of which that Empire is composed into hands which would contribute, not only to ameliorate their condition, but likewise to guarantee the future peace and tranquility of Europe.

Let us now leave the north of Europe, and say a few words in relation to the south, or rather concerning the Empire of Turkey.

The overthrow of an Empire is of itself, a subject of great magnitude; and may be attended with difficulties which cannot be foreseen or prevented. All candid politicians seem to admit that the Empire of Turkey is about to disappear; and that a new order of things will succeed, whose influence upon the happiness of the people cannot yet be appreciated. The local situation of the provinces authorize it to be said, that all on the north of the Danube and Black sea, with the parts of Croatia, Bosnia and Servia, which border on the Danube, ought to be transferred to Austria; Albania, a part of Rumelia, and the whole of Ancient Greece, are of sufficient extent, to form an independent government; Bulgaria, the rest of Rumelia, and the province of Anatoia in Asia Minor, might also form another independent government; the province of Syria, including the former possessions of the Ismaelites or Jews, bordering on the Red Sea, Arabia and Persia, affords much room for speculation.

A decree of the Emperor Napoleon, concerning certain Jews, within the French Empire, appears to have excited much notice. The Jews, from causes which cannot be unfolded by human intelligence, tho' scattered all over the habitable globe, have preserved their ancient religion and habits, while other nations have risen, flourished, sunk and disappeared. Among the Jews, there are ancient prophecies which say, that the time will come, when they will be recalled from all parts of the earth to the Holy Land; when the city and temple of Jerusalem, will be rebuilt, and when that nation will again rise to splendor and power; and there are some who think that that time is now at hand.

There are but few political readers, who have not had opportunities to observe the reasons which have been assigned for the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire. The causes appear to be so evident, that it is not necessary to support the opinion, either by the hostility of the Russian or French governments. The internal discontents—the imbecility of the Divan—the general oppressions of the Empire, were sufficient to convince every observer, that the day of convulsion or overthrow rapidly approached; and perhaps nothing, for sometime past, has tended more to preserve and extend its existence, than the jealousy which subsists between the powers of Russia and France. But whatever may have been the facts, there is now no longer any reason to believe, that the portending events will be delayed from the same causes, because France has so far outstript Russia in her military greatness, that even Russia and Turkey in confederation, cannot effectually oppose the designs of France. These, and other reasons equally undeniable, may be offered, to prove that the empire of Turkey, is now too decrepit to be re-animated and restored, and too feeble to resist any fate which may be decreed to it, by the Emperor of France.

That country formerly called Canaan, or the Holy Land, or Palestine, and now called Syria, is one of the provinces of Turkey in Asia.

It is bounded on the west, by the Mediterranean sea, in that part called the

Levant, by Persia on the east, and Natio-lia or Asia Minor on the north, and includes the town of Acre, celebrated for the defence of Sir Sidney Smith, Colonel Phillippeaux and D'Jezzar Pacha, against Bonaparte.

When the Emperor Napoleon was a French general, he undertook the conquest of Syria, and had proceeded with a victorious career to the town of Acre; there being opposed, not only by a numerous and well supplied garrison, but almost surrounded by hostile armies; he was induced to raise the siege and return to Egypt.

The mere possession of Syria and the sea ports, was not of so much importance as to justify this hazardous expedition. Other objects, were supposed to have operated in the minds of those who authorized the expedition; or if it originated in the mind of Bonaparte alone, there can be no reason now, to suppose, that he will abandon those reasons, when he has the power, at little or no hazard, to accomplish the object of his former desires.

If the Turkish empire should be overthrown, or dismembered, it is likely that Syria, as already described, will be established, either as a French colony, or as an independent government, under the guarantee and patronage of France. In either way, communications may be opened from the Levant, Mediterranean and other parts of the Turkish Empire, with Persia and India, by any or all of the modes which will presently be described. 1st. Thro' Egypt, crossing the desert from Cairo to Suez; 2d. by opening a canal from the Red sea to the Nile; 3d. from Suez to the Mediterranean; 4th. from the ports of the Levant, by land to the Euphrates, and thence down the river to the Persian Gulf, or over land through Persia into India; 5th. from the Black sea to the Caspian, and thence thro' Persia to India.

So far as respects the general commerce of Europe, this last is not necessary, but as relates to such commerce as may be necessary for the interior of Russia, this mode of communication, provided the people through whose countries it will pass, are civilized, is by far more eligible than any other which can be devised.

The situation of Persia is such, that her valuable light manufactures may be conveyed almost as easily to the Levant or the Black sea, as to the Indian ocean. At present the countries thro' which they would pass, are infested by Arabs and other robbers. But if ever these countries shall enjoy the blessings of a rational government, not only robberies of this kind will be prevented, but even the robbers may be induced to change their mode of life and to betake themselves to other more useful and honorable callings.

All those who anticipate the restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land, or Syria, as now called, will suffer their minds to exert all their energies upon the prospect which seems now to be afforded. But let that event, or men's opinions concerning the prophecies, be what they may, it will still remain an undeniable truth, that the situation of Syria, is extremely favorable to those grand and commercial relations, which have been considered and just alluded to. Therefore there is much reason to believe that the emperor Napoleon, without regarding what may be said concerning the prophecies, will find sufficient inducements to restore Syria, to a rational government, and to afford such patronage and encouragement for the arts and sciences, as will invite the inhabitants of Persia, Arabia, and other adjacent countries, to turn their attention to the advantageous situation of the Syrian sea ports; and if this should be the case, perhaps half of the manufactures which are now conveyed to the eastern seas, will find their way to the west.

With respect to the Jews, and the restoration of that people, to the rights and privileges of a nation, it is only necessary here to say, that if they entertain the desire, and the Emperor Napoleon is disposed to support them in it, there is no other power upon this earth which can prevent it. The refusal of the Turks would lead to their own overthrow.

If Syria should be resettled by the Jews, all at once, we shall behold a great, rich, enterprising and intelligent people, who will enjoy all the advantages of European education and arts, in a situation which will enable them to extend their enterprises from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean.

But why examine and illustrate this question? It is not likely that the Jews, in general, will be disposed to abandon the advantages and benefits which they now enjoy in other countries. There are, it is true, in Egypt, and in different parts of the Turkish dominions, a considerable number who may be disposed to embrace this opportunity, and indeed a general national enthusiasm may extend itself every where.

No one can pretend to form an accurate idea of the numbers of these people, who